

creased. The performance of the services for which these receipts were paid, has required the employment of additional help in some of these offices, but this has been justified by the returns. The operation of the State, and the appointive offices of the State, other than those belonging to the Benevolent, Correctional and Educational Institutions are shown in the General Fund, and this includes all other expenditures for the conduct of the State Government not chargeable to the institutions, the Sinking Fund or the schools. The expenditures out of the General Fund show the cost of the State Government proper. In 1915, although the tax levy for this fund had been reduced from 9 cents to 7 cents, there was produced into this fund from all sources \$3,739,037.44, as against \$3,288,325.70 produced in 1908. The increased revenue was produced principally by the greater earnings of the offices of the Secretary and Treasurer of State. In 1908 there was expended out of the General Fund \$3,692,825.85 and in 1915 there was expended \$3,873,282.99. The increase in the expenditures in 1915 of \$180,447.14 is accounted for several times over by the expenditures from the General Fund to the Benevolent Institutions, and for the Public Service Commission, the Indiana State Police, and others, which Mr. Goodrich says he will not abolish if elected.

SALARIES.

The Republican managers charge that there has been an increase in salaries of officials in the State to the amount of \$140,000.00. If they are to be understood that the salaries of officials, whose positions existed under the Hanly administration, have been increased to that amount annually, or to even one-tenth of that amount, the statement is not only untrue, but is simple. The wages or salaries, if you please to call it that, of some of the assistants, stenographers, janitors and clerks in the different departments of the State Government proper have been slightly increased during the present administration, in order that they might have a decent living wage. But such a small increase during the Ralston administration will not exceed per annum one-tenth of the amount named by Mr. Goodrich. New departments have been created which have necessitated the establishment of new positions which have carried a salary. Mr. Goodrich has put himself in a position to make a statement in this attitude: In one breath he condemns the increase in salaries; in the very next breath he says if elected he will not abolish them.

This is the operation of the general fund of the State. It does not show extravagance or inefficiency. On the other hand it does show that with a greatly reduced tax levy the present Democratic administration has better handled and taken care of the affairs of government than its Republican predecessor.

Mr. Goodrich says that there has been a large increase in the revenue of the State and that our party being in power must make an accounting. The books are open and the receipts are prepared to make the accounting. It has never been claimed that the collection of the State's revenue has been less under Governor Ralston than under Governor Hanly. It has been more and the people are entitled to a showing as to what was done with this increased revenue. It was raised for the common schools of the State, and for the Benevolent, Charitable, Penal and Educational Institutions and there is where it has gone. In 1908 there was paid to the different school corporations of the State for the support of the common schools \$2,550,770.71, while in 1915 there was paid \$3,383,887.34, an increase of \$833,216.63. Will Mr. Goodrich say this was extravagance or will he dare reduce the amount if he is elected? In 1908 there was paid to the Benevolent and Correctional Institutions of the state \$386,667.28, while in 1915 there was paid \$3,160,691.43, and Mr. Goodrich in his address admits this is not enough. In 1908 there was paid to Purdue and Indiana Universities and the State Normal \$468,877, while in 1915 there was paid \$1,236,366.51. Will Mr. Goodrich say if he is elected he will reduce this amount? The increase expenditures out of the new tax levy are all accounted for by these increases, allowances and grants to the institutions of the State.

OIL INSPECTORS.

Mr. Goodrich announces that if elected Governor he will abolish the office of State Oil Inspector. This department was created by a Republican Legislature and its manner of administration was fixed by the Republican Legislature. He assails this department, he is assailing a child of his own party's creation. The abolishment of this department or its inefficient administration would be most pleasing to the Standard Oil Company and the other great producers of oil in this State. This department is administered by the Chief Oil Inspector, but the actual work of inspection is done by local inspectors who do not receive a salary, but a percentage on the receipts which are produced by their work, the amount of which was fixed by a Republican Legislature. They receive no traveling or other expenses. So it is immaterial so far as expense is concerned whether the number of inspectors are few or many, but it does make a difference in the efficiency of the work and the net results to the State. The policy of the Republican Administration was to have few inspectors who each received large compensation. The policy of the Democratic administration has been to increase the number of inspectors, and the compensation, and the experiment has justified the change. By way of illustration—the Indianapolis District under Governor Hanly's administration was covered by one inspector, who during the last three years of his administration paid net to the State as his portion of the fees the sum of \$16,300.10. During the past three years, under Democratic administration, there were in the Indianapolis District six (6) inspectors, and they produced net to the State, the sum of \$25,273.49. The inspection cost the State exactly the same per cent of the gross receipts. In 1915, the last year of Governor Hanly's administration, this department with an average of 32 inspectors only produced net to the State \$39,737.95, at a cost of administration of \$3,260.00, while in 1915, under Governor Ralston's administration, there was produced net to the State, with an average of fifty (50) inspectors, \$37,475.10, at a cost of administration of \$4,675.10. I do not claim that this great gain has been solely made by the change of

method, because there has been a greater increase in the consumption of oil, but I do claim that a greater number of inspectors working on a percentage basis will produce more revenue than a few inspectors working on the same basis. It will appear by the collections in this department since it was established the Republican has had control of this office for eight years and the net amount turned into the State treasury was \$310,642.62. We have had charge of it for State treasury \$46,644.00. Although the use of oil has been increasing annually for more than ten (10) years, it is noticeable that in 1908, the Republican oil inspectors returned less to the State than they did in 1907. The scheme of Mr. Goodrich to put this work in the Pure Food and Drug Department is not practicable because that is one of the departments of the State Board of Health and the work of that Board ought not to be hampered by the work of a department, the purposes of which are entirely foreign to the object of that Board. But if it were to be administered, it would have to be administered, and inspectors would have to be provided and paid. The department produces sufficient revenue to justify its continuance as an independent department, and its work ought not to be hampered by turning over to another department; to do so would be to lessen the revenue to the disadvantage of the State, to lessen its effectiveness to the disadvantage of the consumers of oil, and to the advantage of the great producers of oil.

FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Goodrich contrasts the management of the Fish and Game Department during the last year with the last year of Governor Hanly's administration. There can be no comparison made in this department because prior to 1908 the deputies in that department were paid in part by docket fees taxed on prosecutions of offenders which do not show in the reports in the Auditor of State's office, while under the present law, the deputies are paid a straight salary. Then in 1908 nothing was done toward the propagation of either fish or game in Indiana. The Democratic administration, lands have been bought and fish hatcheries are being established all out of the fund, and the streams of the State are being restocked. The department with this additional work is practically self-sustaining. It has been honestly administered and every dollar has been accounted for. Will Mr. Goodrich say as much of their last administration? Has he forgotten that the last chief deputy under a Republican administration embezzled over \$10,000 of the funds of the office and one of the federal game wardens of the department after destroying all the records of the office fled from the State and is still a fugitive from justice?

NEW PLACES.

Mr. Goodrich intimates that today there are employed in the institutions of the State 216 additional places, which have been given to deserving Democrats. Mr. Goodrich arrives at this conclusion by the rule of averages based on two years of places in the institutions. It has already been shown that such a comparison is not reliable. But Mr. Goodrich is right in his conclusion that there are now more persons employed in the institutions of the State than under Governor Hanly's administration. These new institutions have been added, to be of any value, had to be offered, and manned with the necessary employees. In 1915 the four new institutions required 321 employees to operate and manage them, or else they must have been permitted to stand idle. Mr. Goodrich does not complain of this. Whether these places were filled with "deserving" Democrats or not, I do not know. I will say, however, if deserving Democrats applied for them, and they were qualified to fill them, I sincerely hope that they would be placed there. In 1915 the non-partisan Board in control of these institutions have given places to some "deserving" Republicans. Will Mr. Goodrich say if elected Governor he will not appoint deserving Republicans to office? To say so would brand himself as a hypocrite.

Since making his speech at Greencastle, Mr. Goodrich has said that he does not complain of the additional employees at the new institutions but what he does complain of is the increase in the cost of the State Prison. He, however, does not cite a single instance where there has been an unjustifiable increase but contents himself with the general statement, unsupported only by averages which are neither reliable nor accurate. He will examine the records which he has, and he will find in the institutions which were in existence during Governor Hanly's administration, there has in fact been an increase, only when demanded by the increase in population, excepting at the Soldiers' Home, the State Prison, the Girls' School, the Boys' School, in which institutions there have been, since 1908, an increase in employees over the increase in population, which is accounted for by these considerations. The Boys' School at Greencastle was a school for delinquent boys, which was founded in 1908, and it was a school of crime from which many of its pupils graduated in the Reformatory. Its buildings were out of repair. The boys were ill clothed. They were herded into the dormitories like sheep in a pen. They slept in double beds crowded together, eighty and a hundred in a room, large enough for forty. There were two attendants at night to look after these boys. As a result they practiced the most horrible of human vices. Their education was neglected. The training of this institution was so inefficient that 174 boys had to be returned to the institution. The efficiency of the institution had so improved that in 1915 only 31 paroled boys were returned. To bring this about it necessitated a change in the entire management of the institution. The change was made and these evils were corrected. Four additional night attendants have been employed. Fourteen additional teachers and seven other employees are at work with this additional help and increased efficiency the total cost of this institution, including repairs, in 1915, was \$117,863.50 as against \$113,123.43 in 1908. Is Mr. Goodrich ready to go back to the old system? And what I have said of increased efficiency at the Boys' School is true also at the Girls' School, and at this institution are now being re-training the delinquent girls of the State; and making good women of them. At the State Soldiers' Home, the inmates are

getting both old and feeble. Formerly they could do some work about the institution. Now they are unable to do it. The hospital has been crowded. To properly take care of this institution additional help has been necessary. Does Mr. Goodrich complain of this? At the State Prison there has been established since 1908 the criminal hospital and the institution in which there are two hundred inmates who require greater attention than the ordinary inmates of that institution. The enlargement of the binder twine plant and the establishment of schools have required additional instructors and outside help, but the institution with these additions has been made self-sustaining. Is Mr. Goodrich prepared to say that if elected he will change the policy of these institutions?

The State Institutions, the Board of State Charities, the Board of Health, the State Library and the State Normal School have all been taken out of politics. Mr. Goodrich in his ambition to be elected is doing his level best to bring them back into politics. The people should hesitate before electing a man Governor who is willing to assail our institutions with these additions for their needs and the work they are doing; one who is willing to bring our state institutions back into politics in the effort to elect himself to that high office.

CONDITION OF THE STATE.

I have not specifically taken up each and every one of the things mentioned by Mr. Goodrich. Some of them are too trivial to be noticed. In other instances his statements are absolutely false. Our State is growing, its needs are increasing, its people are awake to the needs of the hour. All this means increase of expenditures, increase of cost of administration. The Democratic party has responded whenever called upon to answer the needs of the people. In doing so, the increased expenditure of money has become necessary; it has fearfully provided the means; to have refused to do so would not only have arrested the progress of the State, but it would have been in violation of the demands of the people. The question is not whether it has been expended, but has it been foolishly, wastefully or needlessly expended. No such charge can be successfully made or substantiated. Compared with the surrounding States of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, Indiana is spending less money for education, less, annually than any one of these States and is one of the few States in the Union which in 1915 lived within its income. Does Mr. Goodrich know that since 1915 the average increase in expenditures in all the States over 1908 was over 68 per cent, while in Indiana it is about 26 per cent.

STATE DEBT.

Mr. Goodrich has but little to say of the payment of the State Debt, but he remains every dollar of the State Debt is paid, day by day. For the first time in eighty-two (82) years is out of debt, and is the only State in the Union, so far as I have been informed, which has no State Debt. This debt was received as a heritage from past Republican administrations and ought to have been discharged by them. Since Mr. Mount's administration on January 1st, 1899, down to when we gained control of all branches of the State Government late in 1910, there was collected by the sinking fund tax the enormous sum of \$2,788,395.63. This tax was levied for the debt, paying interest on the debt, and the people had the right to expect that it be used for that purpose. Instead it was regularly transferred into the other funds and used to make up deficits there, and the debt went unpaid. A Democratic Legislature in 1913 reduced the sinking fund levy from 3 cents to 1 1/2 cents and in its enactment this fund must be used to pay off the State debt and for no other purpose. Since then not a dollar has been transferred and the debt has paid out of this fund and today we have the cancelled bonds in the State Treasury.

Ah! but Mr. Goodrich says we still owe Purdue University \$340,000. Mr. Goodrich has again been deceived. Let me tell you about this fund. In 1882, the Congress of the United States donated to the State certain government lands, which were to be sold under the provisions of the Act, the proceeds of the sale were to belong to the State to be held in trust by it. The fund was to be invested by the State and the interest thereof was to be used for educational purposes. The State appointed the Trustees of the Old Indiana Agricultural College—the predecessor of Purdue University—as the agents of the State to receive this grant on behalf of the State, to dispose of the land and to hold the proceeds for the State. This was done. In all \$325,000.00 was derived from these sales, and the Trustees of this College and its successor, Purdue University, held this fund for the State until 1881. In 1881 a Republican Legislature, under a Republican Governor, took from the State this fund and turned it into the State Treasury, and \$15,000.00 of the University money, and then in violation of the trust this money was paid into the General Fund and used by this Republican administration for general purposes. Since that time the State has been paying, which time the Purdue University five (5) per cent interest on the amount. This we have the spectacle of a trustee, using for its individual purposes, the sacred trust fund of which it was the custodian. The present Democratic administration has provided through the sinking fund levy for 1916 for the restoration of this sacred fund, and it only remains for the next General Assembly to provide for its proper investment. Therefore, it can be truthfully said that the State is out of debt, for when the money is in his hands, the trustee cannot successfully be charged that he is in debt. Mr. Goodrich might as well claim that the State is in debt for the Common School Fund, which it holds as Trustee for the people of the State. As to the so-called Washburn-Erie Canal certificates, amounting to \$5,512, they belong to either one of two classes of certificates issued many years ago for the Washburn & Erie Canal. One class, the Constitution says, can never be paid; the other class, the Supreme Court, in an opinion rendered by a Republican Court, says, is not a legal debt against the State, and must not be paid. If any State officer should pay them he would be liable on his bond for the amount. The people of the State can congratulate themselves on the fact that their State is out of debt, and that the Democratic party is entitled to the credit for this, and neither the Republican party nor Mr. Goodrich, its candidate for Gov-

ernor, can detract from the credit to which it is entitled.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State, suggested by Mr. Goodrich, are not new, neither are they entitled to any credit for their suggestion. If they should be adopted by the Governor he would have no part in their adoption. The Governor of the State has no voice in the matter of the amendment of the Constitution, and proposed amendments are not even submitted to him for approval. The Legislature proposes amendments to the Constitution. Mr. Goodrich may himself be in favor of the propositions he mentioned, but in the past the members of his party in the Legislature have solidly voted against these same proposals when offered. On several occasions, amendments to the Constitution, giving the Governor the right to veto specific items of appropriation bill, making it unlawful to increase the salary of an officer during the term for which he was elected, and forbidding the lengthening of the term of a public officer during the term of the incumbent, have been proposed by Democratic members of the Legislature and when thus proposed if a Republican voted for them there is no record of it. They were offered as independent propositions, but never did they receive the support of a single Republican. Mr. Goodrich may have had some heart, but has his party experienced such a change. Mr. Goodrich could have performed a real service to the people of the State if he had gone to the Republicans in the Legislature before the propositions were pending and urged their support. Mr. Goodrich was the leader of his party, and no doubt his counsel would have been listened to. It will not do to say that these proposed amendments were coupled with others, because each one of them was before the Legislature as an independent proposition and any one or more of them could have been agreed to and the rest rejected.

BUDGET SYSTEM.

Mr. Goodrich's idea of a budget system is to say the least somewhat novel. He says "the budget system in simple terms means that the executive lays before the Legislature a detailed estimate of the amount necessary to carry on the business of the State, and while the Legislature has full power to reduce the amount of any item, it cannot increase the amount." This proposition means an amendment to the Constitution, and if adopted it would be destructive of one of the very fundamental principles of a Republican form of government, which is that the three departments of a government, the executive, the legislative and the judicial departments must be kept separate, and each must exercise with the powers and functions of the other. The principle has always been observed in all the States. The Governor has by his veto been given a supervisory power over the acts of the Legislature; further than this an executive should be permitted to interfere with the legislative body. The people come directly from the people to the Democratic party. Of this increased levy for our institutions the Indianapolis News said editorially on March 10, 1915:

"We can see no honest way of evading the necessity of an increased tax levy for state purposes. The showing made by Mr. Cravens in his speech Saturday, it seems to us, conclusively. For years the State has been skimping along on a revenue that is insufficient, often an 'helping' income, and failing to make proper provision for the state institutions. Now the legislature has fairly faced the issue, and has braved the unpopularity that always comes to those who raise taxes. . . . We must have more money, and, therefore, we must have a higher tax. . . . The needs, the legitimate needs, of our institutions are increasing. If we are going to continue our universities and state schools we must maintain them in a high degree of efficiency. In the present situation it is as bad as it is today. It is only because it has not been honestly faced in years gone by. . . . All of which seems to be good business. We believe, further, that the action will be approved by the people when the case is fairly presented to them." Your Legislature of 1913 provided a tax levy of one cent for vocational schools, in which the children of the State could be taught in the vocations they will follow in life, and under this law, schools of this character have been rapidly established in the State. This is the best work for our State. Mr. Goodrich, carper as he is, finds no fault with this. He says he would not be in favor of repealing this law. But how does this new levy of one cent for vocational schools, in which the children of the State could be taught in the vocations they will follow in life, and under this law, schools of this character have been rapidly established in the State. This is the best work for our State. Mr. Goodrich, carper as he is, finds no fault with this. He says he would not be in favor of repealing this law. 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